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ESTABLISHED 1887

Israelis Battle Shiites

**At Least 3 Troops
And 40 Lebanese
Die in Fighting**

By John Kifner

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israeli troops fought a pitched battle with Shiite Moslem militiamen in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, and the army said at least 40 Lebanese and three Israelis were killed.

Backed by tanks, helicopter gunships and heavy artillery, the Israeli troops, who crossed the border into Lebanon late Monday, ostensibly to search for Palestinian guerrillas, captured the tiny Shiite village of Maldoun in the mountains of the western edge of the Bekaa valley at midday.

At nightfall, an Israeli Army spokesman said, the operation in southern Lebanon was over, and reporters at the border said they saw columns of military vehicles crossing back into Israel. The Israeli Army said 17 of its soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

In the Israeli-occupied territories, meanwhile, Palestinian protests continued, with three more Palestinians killed in the Gaza Strip, Palestinian reports said. The death toll in the five months of protests climbed to at least 163 Palestinians.

Two Palestinians were shot and killed by troops on Wednesday during stone-throwing protests in the Jabalia refugee district, and a third, Khaled Najar, 55, died after inhaling a heavy dose of tear gas during a protest in the Beach refugee district, according to records at Shifa Hospital.

United Nations relief officials said more than 27 Palestinians were treated for the effects of tear gas and rubber bullets after protests in three refugee districts to the Gaza Strip. Most of the West Bank and Gaza were closed by a general strike again Wednesday.

In Lebanon, the house-to-house battle with gunmen of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah militia joined by fighters from the rival mainstream Amal movement, appeared to be the heaviest combat by Israel since it pulled out of southern Lebanon in 1985, leaving a self-styled "security zone" manned by an air-backed, largely Christian militia augmented by Israeli troops.

Maidoun, which had been a village of about 50 houses — those left standing after the artillery barrage were being dynamited on Wednesday night by the South Lebanese Army — lies between the security zone and the mountainous Christian city of Jezzine, an out-

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A woman handing bread to a worker at the Lenin shipyard Wednesday in Gdansk, where workers were on the third day of a strike. (AP Wirephoto)

Strikes Force Poland to Face Question of Political Pluralism

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

GDANSK, Poland — A growing wave of strikes in Poland is forcing the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to confront one of the most sensitive questions about reform in the Soviet bloc: whether change sought by Communist leaders demands political pluralism.

As the postulates of protesting workers have turned from pay increases to free unions, unrest in Poland has seemed to present yet another challenge for the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Yet, all sides in the dispute, from the government and the banned Solidarity union movement to ad-hoc strike committees, have described themselves as ardent advocates of Mr. Gorbachev's reform pro-

gram and its aims of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, or economic restructuring.

General Jaruzelski's government, which first launched a market-oriented reorganization of the economy in 1981 and announced an ambitious "second phase" in October, argues that the strikes

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are undermining the Polish version of *perestroika* because workers are insisting on raises that bear no relation to productivity and profits.

Striking workers answer that the general has not implemented the promised reforms or an accompanying political liberalization and that the only measure to be taken was sharp price increases, aver-

aging 45 percent. Workers, they argue, have no reason to accept such harsh medicine from a government whose policies have not produced any significant change in the economy over the last seven years.

The national leadership of the banned Solidarity, including the chairman, Lech Wałęsa, further argues that the reform program cannot be implemented alone by General Jaruzelski or any other Polish Communist leadership. Workers and society as a whole, Solidarity says, must be allowed to monitor and participate in the process through free unions and other independent social movements.

"We are for *perestroika*," Mr. Wałęsa declared. But he said: "There is no chance of Poland going down the road of

reform unless we come to an understanding with each other."

He added: "We need a new system, not a capitalist system but a Polish system of pluralism."

In 1981, when Leonid I. Brezhnev ruled the Kremlin and Mr. Gorbachev's brand of economic rebuilding was unknown outside of Hungary, Solidarity's arguments could be dismissed as anarchic and "anti-Socialist." Seven years later, however, they precipitate an issue that has been building around an East bloc deeply stirred by Mr. Gorbachev.

In Hungary, a network of independent non-Communist groups, ranging from student associations to a "democratic forum" of intellectuals have sprung up in the last nine months and are pressing for

legal recognition, also with the argument that painful economic measures cannot be effectively implemented in a society without pluralist representation.

Soviet intellectuals, although behind the developments in Eastern Europe, have sought official sanction for independent magazines and debating clubs. Even Bulgaria has been debating the dogma of the party's "leading role" and how other social movements might be given more influence.

This broad relevance of the pluralism debate may explain in part why General Jaruzelski, who ruthlessly suppressed strikes after declaring martial law and outlawing Solidarity in December 1981, has hesitated to move against the workers

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Soviet Rights Moves Lauded by Reagan

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan credited the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on Wednesday for making progress on human rights and offered a rare acknowledgment that the United States suffers from "social and economic shortcomings."

In an unusually conciliatory speech in which he laid out his human rights agenda for the Moscow summit meeting later this month, Mr. Reagan said that "in recent months the Soviet Union has shown a willingness to respect some human rights" and permitted more criticism in the government-controlled press.

"It is my belief that there is hope for further change, hope that in the days ahead the Soviets will grant further recognition to the fundamental civil and political rights of all," he said in a speech to the National Strategy Forum in Chicago.

Mr. Reagan said he intends to raise the issues of freedom of religion, speech and emigration at the summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. He said that "candor and realism" should be the basis of the U.S.-Soviet relationship. But the tone and content of the speech were notably less confrontational than Mr. Reagan's message in an address last month on regional issues.

Speaking April 21 in Springfield, Ill., he said: "What we see is pretty much total devastation," said Fred Gibson, an executive at the plant, Pacific Engineering & Production Co. of Nevada. It manufactures ammonium perchlorate, an oxidizer used in fuel for the shuttle's solid rocket boosters.

Massachusetts, the president accused the Russians of trying "to prop up their discredited, doomed puppet regime" in Kabul despite Moscow's agreement to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. The speech provoked criticism from Mr. Gorbachev, an angry denunciation from the news agency Tass and second-guessing about pre-summit strategy among factions within the Reagan administration.

En route to Chicago, Martin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman, had denied that Mr. Reagan softened his tone because Reagan softened his tone because of reticence to the Springfield speech. But an administration official said the speech was "a conscious attempt" to strike a conciliatory note before the meeting.

In one passage, Mr. Reagan said that "the Soviets should respect basic human rights because it is the right thing to do" and because they agreed to do so in the 1975 Helsinki accords. But he said that if the Russians choose to "recognize human rights for reasons of their own," such as economic growth or better relations with the United States, "that's fine with me."

The speech also contained an acknowledgment of continuing U.S. economic and social problems, a point often made by Moscow when U.S. officials raise Soviet human rights abuses.

The president said that despite U.S. economic expansion during

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Dissident Chinese Physicist Assails Beijing on Plans for Economy

Fang Lizhi, an astrophysicist and prominent Chinese dissident, speaking Wednesday to Beijing University students, his first public appearance since he gave a speech 18 months ago that led to his expulsion from the Communist Party. Mr. Fang's appearance coincided with the anniversary of student protests

and strikes in 1919 that became known as the May Fourth Movement and with the university's 90th anniversary. In his speech, he denied the idea that China could develop economically in its own way, a central theme of Chinese Communist ideology. He also stressed human rights concerns.

After 40 Strict Years, a World of Change Sweeps Taiwan

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — This is the image of Taiwan in flux: On a sultry Saturday night in the busy West Gate market, a taxi driver stands on a flag-decked truck and shouts his anti-government protest to the crowd. Nearby, shoppers continue haggling over the price of shoes and snake blood, and worshippers crowd into an open-air temple holding burning incense sticks aloft and bowing before the gods.

Not so long ago, such a protest would have been met with neither such public calm nor police indifference. But in the last nine months, dizzying changes have swept Taiwan, ruled for nearly 40 years by an authoritarian government that had brooked no dissent.

Since July, the government has ended its 38-year state of martial law, allowed its people to visit and send mail to mainland China, eased restrictions on the press and lifted bans on street demonstrations. The death of President Chiang Ching-kuo on Jan. 13 ended a family dynasty and 40 years of rule by refugees from China, clearing the way for the first native-born Taiwanese president, Lee Teng-hui.

Although some consider Mr. Lee an interim figure, he appears to have consoli-

dated his power and led the drive for further changes that has taken on a momentum of its own. Indeed, each day brings events unthinkable a year ago.

Train workers strike, stopping trains for the first time in a Labor Day protest. The police count 729 demonstrations since January alone, 70 percent of them against the government. A bolder press prints articles questioning the integrity of some Chiang family members. Opposition legislators openly criticize the military budget, too large, and drive their point home by grabbing microphones from elderly ruling party legislators as they try to speak. The minister of defense invites the opposition to talk things over.

Taiwan is still not a representative democracy, and political restrictions remain. But even opponents of the government say it has moved quickly — although they say opposition pressure and the examples of the Philippines and South Korea helped to push the rulers along. "We must confess that Taiwan has made significant progress," said Chu Kao-cheng, an opposition legislator.

Taiwan is still not a representative democracy, and political restrictions remain. The people's expectations of reform quickly, said Jaw Shau-kong, a liberal ruling party legislator. "On the other hand he has to confront the intelligence forces and the

military — he has to play very carefully."

But Mr. Jaw and other Taiwanese

foreigners contend that the old guard is isolated, a possibility of a military coup remote and the momentum for Taiwan's raison d'être.

The most urgent remaining task — how to make this a truly representative government — runs up against this political paradox.

Both the legislature and the constitution were formed when the government still ruled mainland China. Taiwanese are still unable to elect most of their own representatives because available seats are filled by elderly legislators elected 40 years ago.

The government is still debating just how quickly it should free up contact with the mainland. The ruling Kuomintang must soothe both younger legislators who want more democracy inside the party as well as out and older members who see changes coming too fast.

So far, Mr. Lee appears to have weathered challenges from the old guard and built up grass-roots support.

"On the one hand, he has to meet people's expectations of reform quickly," said Jaw Shau-kong, a liberal ruling party legislator. "On the other hand he has to confront the intelligence forces and the

convention over whether to embrace the cause of Taiwanese independence, which is still outlawed.

Bu Hong Chi-chang, an opposition legislator, said there were many causes the opposition could still take up. He pointed to remaining restrictions on free speech and ideology, such as a ban on advocating

Communism or Taiwanese independence; the need for constitutional revision; continuing phone-tapping and other surveillance by intelligence agencies; the need for social welfare programs, and the government's refusal to release certain political prisoners.

Still, it is clear Taiwan has come a long way. One longtime U.S. resident in Taiwan tells of visiting a Taiwanese friend who took him aside to show him some yellowed papers. It was a proposal drawn up in 1958, for an opposition party, with a platform that advocated many of the steps the government is taking now. His friend had plastered it into a wall to hide it, and now laughed to see how tame it seemed.

"People who wanted to form parties, or even to talk about politics, were taking a terrible risk," the American recalled. "If that paper had been discovered in 1958, my friend would just now be getting out of jail."

During the same period, Mr. Lee

**We must confess that
Taiwan has made
significant progress.**

Chu Kao-cheng

An opposition legislator.

3 French Hostages Are Freed At Election Rally, Chirac Reports Release in Beirut

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PARIS — The last three French hostages in Beirut were released Wednesday after three years of imprisonment by Islamic extremists.

Their sudden liberation cast a positive and much-needed glow on the presidential campaign of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac only four days before the runoff vote matching him against President François Mitterrand. As head of government, Mr. Chirac has been in direct charge of efforts to get the hostages home.

The release Wednesday night followed two years of effort by Mr. Chirac to win freedom for French hostages through a mixture of secret contacts and open negotiations with Iran and Iranian-linked groups in Lebanon. Mr. Chirac, who interrupted a campaign speech in Strasbourg when he was informed of the release, said he was happy that their ordeal had ended.

The first news of the release came from the interior minister, Charles Pasqua.

"I think at this moment of the atrocious period they went through and that they did not deserve," Mr. Chirac declared as the crowd at the Strasbourg rally applauded wildly. "I think of the pain of their relatives and their families in permanent anguish."

The crowd burst into cheers. "Chirac, president," his supporters shouted. "We are going to win."

The three hostages — Marcel Carton, 64; Marcel Fontaine, 45, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, 43 — were driven by a Shiite Moslem dignitary to the seaside Summerland Hotel in southern Beirut, news agencies said, and later boarded a plane at Beirut International Airport under the escort of Syrian troops. Mr. Pasqua, who has managed the hostage negotiations for Mr. Chirac, said that the three were in the custody of Jean-Charles Marchiani, a former intelligence agent who is Mr. Pasqua's envoy on the spot.

Mr. Pasqua said the three are in good health and asked French reporters to pass word to their families. They are to fly to Paris on Thursday, he added. Reports from Beirut said they were weak and would be transported in a plane with medical equipment aboard.

Mr. Carton and Mr. Fontaine, identified as diplomats, were kidnapped March 22, 1985, and Mr. Kauffmann, a magazine reporter.

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U.S. Suspects Toxic Arms Development

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies suspect as many as 10 nations of developing biological weapons, Reagan administration officials say.

The officials declined to name the countries, except for the Soviet Union, saying that the information was secret.

They made the assertions Tuesday at a congressional hearing during which government witnesses defended the Pentagon's program to develop defenses against biological weapons. The program includes a plan to build a biological laboratory in Utah.

The testimony was the first time that

U.S. Aide Cites Progress in Angola Talks

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — Pursuing a diplomatic mission that he acknowledges has become a race against time, the Reagan administration's leading expert on Africa said Wednesday that hopeful signs have emerged from two days of negotiations on ending the civil war in Angola and securing independence for South-West Africa.

Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, was the chairman of discussions here that for the first time brought together representatives of the United States, South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

Mr. Crocker, who has been working for seven years to end the conflict in southern Africa, said the discussions established that the gaps between South Africa and the other parties were not "unbridgeable." He said the four nations would meet again "within a matter of weeks" for a second round of talks at a location in Africa that has yet to be selected.

"The meetings took place in a constructive atmosphere and progress was made," the participants said in a joint communiqué.

Mr. Crocker said the discussions focused on the Angolan proposal for a four-year phased withdrawal of the 40,000 Cuban troops in An-

gola. Cuba has helped Angolan forces in their 13-year fight against rebel insurgents of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, who are backed by South Africa and the United States.

But Mr. Crocker indicated that the negotiations also were premised on the assumption that in return for the withdrawal of the Cuban South Africa would withdraw its troops from Angola and allow for the independence of South-West Africa, the territory also known as Namibia. This linkage is central to what Mr. Crocker called "an Angola-Namibia settlement."

South Africa has occupied South-West Africa in defiance of a 1978 United Nations Security Council resolution and has used its military bases there to send an estimated 9,000 troops into Angola to help UNITA in its war against the Marxist government.

The point about Namibian independence being on the bargaining table was critical, because diplomatic sources had singled out South African reluctance to give up six decades of control of that country as a potential stumbling block.

Mr. Crocker said the questions of Angola and Namibia "are obviously closely related to each other, and we don't see any other way to settle it, and apparently the parties that met here in London don't either, because that's the framework within which they're negotiating."

Presses as to whether South Africa's representatives were eager to discuss Angola but unwilling to talk about their own withdrawal from Namibia, Mr. Crocker said, "I didn't detect that." He added:

"It's pretty well understood there is a quid pro quo here. There is an Angolan side to the agenda and there is a Namibian side to the agenda, and that is the only way in which you're likely to see progress on a negotiated basis."

Facing demands that the United States boycott South Africa, Mr. Crocker has been pursuing the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" for seven years. He acknowledged on Wednesday, with a whimsical comment, that he may have only a few months to prove his policy will

work.

"Yes, there is an election coming up in November 1988," he said. "I can confirm that, and it has some pretty obvious implications."

Noting that hopes of a settlement have waxed and waned during his tenure, Mr. Crocker said that the current discussion "represents a re-engagement in diplomacy, but it does not represent a settlement."

■ 2 Sentenced to Death

A judge passed sentences of death by hanging on Wednesday on two members of the outlawed African National Congress convicted on 11 charges of murder, terrorism and treason. United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

The defendants, sentenced at Messina, northern Transvaal Province, were Mzondeleli Nondoda, 24, and Mthetheli Mncube, 27.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Marcos Seeking to Attend Funeral

HONOLULU (AP) — Ferdinand E. Marcos said Wednesday that he would continue to seek permission to return to the Philippines for his mother's funeral despite the Aquino government's refusal.

The exiled Philippine leader's mother died Wednesday in Manila after making a deathbed request that he be allowed to return so that she could see him before she died. But President Corazon C. Aquino said her predecessor remained unwelcome in the country as a threat to its stability.

Mr. Marcos, in a statement, posed his return in political as well as personal terms, saying he wanted to help save the country from possible civil war or the threat of a Communist takeover. His spokesman, Gemmo Trinidad, said that when Mr. Marcos was told that he would not be allowed back in the Philippines for the funeral, Mr. Marcos said he would continue to negotiate "but won't violate any laws to go back."

Colombia Rebels Seize 5 Foreigners

BOGOTA (AP) — Leftist guerrillas say they have kidnapped a French diplomat, two West German honorary consuls and two Swiss trade officials. Honorary consuls of France and Panama escaped kidnapping attempts.

In Bonn, a spokesman for the West German Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that two honorary consuls, Sigfried Markert and Helmut Luecke, had been kidnapped. Callers saying they represented the Marxist National Liberation Army later told radio stations that the abductions were a "political act."

Callers identifying themselves as National Liberation Army members told radio stations that they had seized Jean-Christophe Rampa, a public information officer at the French Embassy, in Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said French officials Bogota had been "without news" of Mr. Rampa since Friday, but could not confirm a kidnapping. The spokesman did say that Annette Exiga, a French consul agent in Cali, had escaped a kidnapping attempt thanks to intervention by the police.

Israel Agrees to Mediation Over Taba

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israeli leaders agreed on Wednesday to empower the U.S. envoy, Abraham D. Sofaer, to mediate between Israel and Egypt over their Taba border dispute but without accepting his proposal, Israeli officials said.

Mr. Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser, has proposed returning the disputed Red Sea beachfront to Egyptian sovereignty but allowing the Israeli free access and day-to-day management of the resort, diplomats said.

Officials said Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin agreed that Mr. Sofaer should continue his effort to settle the dispute amicably before international arbitrators render their verdict on the future of the 700-meter (760-yard) strip. Mr. Sofaer was on his way to Cairo to seek Egyptian agreement to mediation, they said.

Kanaks Warn France on Hostages

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — Militant Melanesian separatists warned France on Wednesday not to use troops to try to rescue 23 French hostages held in a cave, saying such an attempt would endanger the hostages' lives.

The main independence movement in the South Pacific territory said it believed French soldiers were planning to attack the hideout on the island of Ouvéa, where rebels are holding a magistrate and 22 gendarmes. French officials were not available for comment.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which requested a "dialogue" with the authorities in Paris, said in a statement that it has "always guaranteed the lives of the prisoners as long as the French government remains ready to find a peaceful solution." But the statement added that otherwise, "anything is possible and the French government will have the heavy responsibility of endangering the prisoners' lives."

Higher Soviet Arms Outlay Reported

MOSCOW (UPI) — An official newspaper Wednesday reported that the Soviet Union is spending 19 percent of its gross national product on the armed forces, nearly three times the level of the United States.

The figure in the Russian-language edition of the weekly Moscow News, which is one of the strongest advocates of glorification of openness, contrasted with the official budget that asserts the Soviet Union spends about one-tenth of the U.S. total.

The new figure emerged in an interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former U.S. national security adviser. It was the first time the Soviet public had been told the scale of military spending. An official commentary that accompanied the interview did not dispute the figure.

TRAVEL UPDATE

P&O Again Rejects Union's Proposal

LONDON (AP) — P&O European Ferries again rejected a negotiated settlement to the 13-week-old strike by seamen Wednesday, and sympathy stoppages spread throughout Britain.

With ferry routes to Northern Ireland and the southwestern coast of Scotland affected, five more companies started legal proceedings against the National Union of Seamen.

Meanwhile, the High Court ordered on Tuesday the seizure of the union's assets — estimated at £2.3 million (\$3.2 million) — and imposed a fine of £150,000 after union members sought to extend the strike to Sealink ferry services despite an injunction against secondary action. Sealink ferries were idled on Wednesday for another day by solidarity actions.

The British Civil Aviation Authority said Wednesday that commercial pilots reported fewer near-collisions last year compared to 1986. Provisional figures showed that in the four busiest months up to August, pilots reported 71 incidents against 71 for the same period in 1986 in spite of an increase in air traffic.

India plans to run a high-speed passenger train service between New Delhi and the northern city of Kanpur with Japanese collaboration. The Parliament was informed Wednesday.

Italian customs officials will refuse overtime, starting Monday, in a labor dispute that will probably mean long delays at border crossings for trucks and freight trains. The slowdown will hold up clearance of most customs documents at crossing points with France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. One of the points affected will be the Brenner Pass, the road and rail link between Italy, Austria and West Germany.

Correction

Because of an editing error, a Washington Post dispatch in Wednesday's editions said incorrectly that counterterrorism specialists suspected that Imad Fayed Mughniyeh was one of the hijackers of a Kuwait Airways jet. The specialists quoted in the story said only that he was suspected of "involvement" in the hijacking last month.

DOONESBURY



House Panel Backs New Pretoria Sanctions

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved legislation Tuesday that would impose sweeping economic sanctions on the white-minority government in Pretoria by requiring a halt to virtually all U.S. trade with and investment in South Africa.

The measure, approved on a largely party-line vote of 27 to 14 in the Democratic-controlled committee, goes well beyond the sanctions enacted by Congress in 1986

over President Ronald Reagan's veto. It faces an uncertain future in the Senate, where the majority Democrats may not be able to muster enough Republican votes to override a presidential veto.

Approval of the legislation came after members of the House panel, by voice vote on separate legislation, urged and authorized Mr. Reagan to impose sanctions against Ethiopia if it continues to forcibly resettle hundreds of thousands of residents and disrupt international relief efforts to bring in emergency food supplies.

Doctors Separate Twins in Soweto

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — Surgeons successfully separated Siamese twin sisters who were joined at the head, in the first such surgery in South Africa, an official at Baragwanath Hospital said.

About seven hours after beginning the procedure at the hospital on the fringe of the black township of Soweto, neurosurgeons announced a "successful separation"

of 16-month-old Mpoko and Mphomanya Mathibane. Plastic surgeons were still working on the twins.

"I have just spoken to Sophie, the twins' mother, and she is absolutely delighted," Annette Clear, a hospital spokeswoman said Tuesday.

One day before that, Interior

Minister Charles Pasqua created a storm within the prime minister's conservative camp by asserting that it shared the same "values" as the xenophobic, anti-immigrant National Front. In a magazine interview, Mr. Pasqua said that the Gaullist movement had originally been "populist" but that it had become "bourgeois" and lost its humbler supporters.

"We will only get back the confidence of this electorate," Mr. Pasqua said, "in reaffirming clearly the values to which we are attached.

There is so shame in saying we want a strong France, big families,

the respect for moral values, the end to the aggression against chil-

dren constituted by this profusion of pornography."

The surfacing of the buzz-word "values" suggests a conservative mood in France — even though a Socialist is re-elected Sunday.

Raoul Girardet, an academic who specializes in the history of ideas, noted that "values" was in the past "a word more used by the right than the left and a word that does not belong to the Marxists at all."

Mr. Girardet said that the prevalence of the word indicated awareness of a popular rejection of the "technological, pragmatic emphasis that has for long been given to the political debate" and a lurking

"But post-Gaullism completely lost these values, which are the values of the nation," Mr. Girardet said.

A Socialist sympathizer, he said that Mr. Le Pen had managed to capture some of these values "in a horrific way, in a kind of masquerade."

"Le Pen is the cowboy of the deepest part of France," the writer said, likening his crusade to a caricature of Ronald Reagan's early efforts to revive America's flagging, post-Vietnam spirit.

René Girard, a philosopher, said that in launching a campaign against Arab immigrants — and, by extension, Islamic fundamentalism — Mr. Le Pen was calling on the French to form a monolithic front that would resemble the enemy. "There is a kind of betrayal here of values that a lot of people of course recognize as their own — religion, the fatherland," Mr. Girard said of the National Front's "mimetic rivalry" with Islam.

Mr. Le Pen's intellectual coup d'état has obliged Prime Minister Chirac to try to stage a comeback on the "values" front without falling into the trap of sounding like a racist himself. At a rally at Rennes, Mr. Chirac vowed to "not abandon even a shade of our values" but then went on to say that one should "understand" voters who believe that France has been "disfigured" by crime and "the presence of foreigners."

Over there, the landmarks are easy to spot, starting with the tall white cliffs on the shore. You fly around the large hill at Lympne, head northwest to Ashford where you land on to the meandering railway line that leads to the Red Hill tunnel within sight of the ferro-concrete hangars at Croydon.

If the clouds are lower over there, just hug the ground, you'll give the English farmers a thrill.

And if the fog gets thick over Croydon cross your fingers and hope that the folks over there don't forget to light the fires and set off the fireworks.

Easy flight, the pilot thought. Two hundred and thirty well-studied miles at 80 miles an hour on a worthy aircraft.

Just routine. Nothing to write home about.

The crew chief removed the blocks that were holding the wheels of the Alsatian and the plane started to roll. The time was 5:15. The Aerobus taxied to the grass strip where Lindbergh had landed the year before and rumbled heavily into the air.

The Alsatian landed at 8:13 after slaloming through the French countryside, sprinting across the Channel and weaving from point to point over England.

"Sorry about being late," the pilot meant to say as he landed. "The wind, you know." It was only a few minutes anyway.

"Routine flight," he said. "Nothing to write home about."

It was the routine of history. The New York Herald had taken to the air for the first time.

The Geneva-based organization was founded in 1948 with the aim of raising health levels around the world.

Suddenly, French Candidates Discover 'Values'

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — The word is now on every politician's lips: values, or values. Sensing a backlash against their traditional discourse, French politicians of the right and the left are appealing to values rather than dwelling on the kinds of economic or social issues that have mobilized voters in the past.

The rhetorical omnipresence of values is suggestive of the fluidity of a campaign in which President François Mitterrand, a Socialist, has managed to cast himself as an almost nonpartisan, essentially conservative figure. Opinion polls

suggest that Mr. Mitterrand will trounce Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist standard-bearer of the right, on Sunday.

In Strasbourg this week, the 71-year-old president made this appeal: "The love of France should invite us to reunite around the values that are ours — those of the people in its immense majority."

On Sunday, speaking to a rain-drenched crowd in the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris, Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front, declared: "The political center of gravity has strongly moved toward our values."

One day before that, Interior

Minister Charles Pasqua created a storm within the prime minister's conservative camp by asserting that it shared the same "values" as the xenophobic, anti-immigrant National Front. In a magazine interview, Mr. Pasqua said that the Gaullist movement had originally been "populist" but that it had become "bourgeois" and lost its humbler supporters.

"We will only get back the confidence of this electorate," Mr. Pasqua said, "in reaffirming clearly the values to which we are attached.

There is so shame in saying we want a strong France, big families,

the respect for moral values, the end to the aggression against chil-

dren constituted by this profusion of pornography."

The surfacing of the buzz-word "values" suggests a conservative mood in France — even though a Socialist is re-elected Sunday.

Raoul Girardet, an academic who specializes in the history of ideas, noted that "values" was in the past "a word more used by the right than the left

BRIEFS

to Attend Funeral
and E. Marcos said Wednesday he would return to the Philippines. Marcos' son, Ferdinand, died Wednesday. He had been allowed to return to the country, as he had posed his return in political terms as a gesture of good will. His son, Ferdinand, was told that he must not violate any laws to be allowed to return.

is Seize 5 Foreign
Airlines say they have been
France and Portugal, respectively.
The Wages German Foreign Minister
Cohen said they represent
the world's 10 largest foreign
airlines as National Liberation
air service Jean-Claude
Bergen. In Paris, a spokesman
said he would not confirm a
French company's intention
to seize 5 foreign

o Mediation Over
The program will cost \$14.9 million in 1989, its first full year of implementation, but the annual cost is expected to decline to \$10 million after initial training and education has been conducted, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

The action Tuesday "puts us one step closer to making the federal government a model for eliminating drug abuse from the workplaces of America," Otis R. Bowen, secretary of Health and Human Services, said in a statement.

Agencies must give employees a 60-day notice of intent to begin testing, and some workers also must receive a second notice 30 days before testing can begin.

Workers found to have used drugs are to be offered a choice between entering an employee assistance program or being dismissed. Those who opt for the assistance plan, which so far consists of educational items, are to be moved to non-sensitive jobs for the duration of the program. Workers who test positive for drugs twice are to be dismissed.

The size and frequency of the drug-testing programs vary widely throughout the government, with the Veterans Administration expecting to test 12 percent of its 2,462 employees in sensitive jobs annually, including all 370 employees at the White House.

Virtually everyone would be subject to testing at the National Security Council, the Office of the Vice President, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Policy Development, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Each agency prepared its own drug testing plan, which was then screened by the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure it complied with overall guidelines.

The screening was part of an agreement the administration reached last summer with Congress to allow the program to proceed. The deal required that drug-testing programs in major departments and agencies all move forward at the same time and meet uniform standards.

The guidelines set down the method of collecting urine samples to detect use of marijuana and cocaine. Agencies also may test for other drugs.

Between 1 and 2 percent of workers randomly checked in the Department of Transportation — the first civilian agency to institute a widespread program — have tested positive for drugs.

■ Lawyers Plan Challenge
Stephen Sachs, a private Washington lawyer, said he has met with a number of Justice Department lawyers who plan a legal challenge in the drug-testing program because they believe it is "much more expansive" than had been anticipated. The Associated Press reported.

Drug Test Hurdle Removed

Congress Receives Plans by Agencies

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Forty-two federal agencies have sent detailed plans to Congress that call for random testing a pool of 345,282 federal workers in sensitive jobs for illegal drug use.

The action Tuesday removed the final administrative roadblock to implementation of a 1986 order by President Ronald Reagan for a drug-free federal workplace.

It is expected to trigger a round of lawsuits against a program already under challenge in the courts.

The Department of Justice, which has led the drug-testing drive, is bracing itself to be sued by some of its own lawyers, who say the program is unconstitutional.

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Noriega Role in '71 Killing of Priest Is Reported

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — General Manuel Antonio Noriega participated in the killing of a priest in Panama in 1971 before becoming the Panamanian military leader, a fact that was almost immediately known to the United States because of intelligence monitoring of Panamanian military communications, according to a former U.S. government official.

The Reverend Hector Gallegos had been deeply involved in organizing peasants in the Panamanian countryside, which offended the military leadership then headed by General Omar Torrijos.

Panamanian opponents of the regime have always maintained that Father Gallegos was killed when he was thrown from a helicopter by soldiers, but they have never been able to provide conclusive proof.

In an interview here Tuesday, a former U.S. government official who asked not to be identified said that General Noriega was on board the helicopter when Father Gallegos was killed and that he, in fact, supervised the operation.

Washington was intercepting telephone and other communications among Panamanian military leaders in the murder.

But they said that a decision was made to encourage General Torrijos to light of larger interests at stake in Panama, the official said.

In an article appearing in The New York Times on Wednesday, Seymour M. Hersh, a former New York Times reporter who

has written extensively on General Noriega and his ties to American intelligence agencies, said that the general's role in the slaying was quickly known to the U.S. Army.

Among the installations run by the U.S. military in Panama, according to current and former American officials, are several that intercept electronic communications.

In several such intercepts, said the official, who dealt with Latin American affairs, General Noriega was heard joking and bragging about his role in the murder of Father Gallegos.

Three Carter administration officials interviewed in recent weeks, acknowledged that they were aware of involvement by the Panamanian military in the murder.

But they said that a decision was made to encourage General Torrijos to light of larger interests at stake in Panama, the official said.

Withdrawing will be limited to 25 percent of checking account balances as of March 3, the day the government closed the banks. A maximum of \$10,000 may be withdrawn.

Panama Banks to Reopen
Panamanian banks that closed two

months ago following the imposition of the U.S. economic sanctions will open Monday, but there will be limits on the amount of money customers can withdraw, The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

The announcement was made Tuesday by the president of the Banking Association, Edgardo Lasso. The association represents 93 of the 117 banks operating in Panama, most of them foreign.

Political instability brought on by the attempts of Washington and local opposition leaders to remove General Noriega has crippled the once-bustling Panamanian economy.

"We are trying to reactivate the economy," Mr. Lasso said on television. But, in prevent a run on accounts, withdrawals will be restricted as specified by the government's Banking Commission, he said.

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RIGHTS: Progress Is Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

his administration "we need to do more" about homelessness. He said that homelessness is "an agonizing problem" in the United States, adding that it was difficult to deal with because "while we seek to help the homeless in every way possible, we must avoid at all costs coercive solutions."

Mr. Reagan also said that despite "dramatic" strides to eliminate racial discrimination in the United States during the past three decades, "the problem lingers, and we continue to battle bigotry and prejudice."

The president argued that it was in the self-interest of the Soviet leadership to allow its citizens greater freedom in order to accomplish Mr. Gorbachev's goals of economic progress.

"I believe that the Soviets may be coming in understanding something of the connection — the necessary and inextricable connection — between human rights and economic growth," Mr. Reagan said.

As examples of what he called "limited" improvements in human rights, he mentioned the release of 300 political prisoners during the past three years, a reduction in the practice of imprisoning dissidents in mental hospitals and the publication of articles "on topics that used to be forbidden," such as "crime, drug addiction, corruption, even police brutality."

Mr. Reagan said that in his conversations with Mr. Gorbachev he would speak out for freedom of religion and noted that the Soviet leader recently had expressed his willingness to consider a new law on freedom of conscience.

The president said he also would press for the release of dissidents "imprisoned for nothing more than the expression of their views." He said he would urge that Moscow allow free emigration and praised the Russians for allowing "significantly higher" migration levels during the past year.

Pope Appoints Moscow Mission

ROME (NYT) — The Vatican announced Wednesday that Pope John Paul II has named a delegation to attend a major religious celebration in Moscow.

It will be the largest group of Catholic Church leaders to visit the Soviet Union.

The celebration early next month will mark the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity's arrival to Russia, and Vatican officials said John Paul named the delegation, which includes 10 cardinals, to demonstrate his desire for improved relations with the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet government.

3 Norwegian Cadets Killed

(The Associated Press)

HARSTAD, Norway — Three Norwegian coast guard cadets were killed during an exercise, apparently by a misfired mortar shell, the army announced.

seek the waiver might have preceded his receipt of the memorandum.

Reagan administration officials said Mr. Meese sought the White House waiver only after the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel concluded that without the waiver because of his stock holdings.

■ Lawyer Denies Any Link
James Rocap, a lawyer representing the attorney general in a nearly year-old criminal investigation of Mr. Meese's activities, said Tuesday that he had "no knowledge that Mr. Meese ever saw or read the memo." The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Rocap said Mr. Wallach's memorandum "had nothing to do" with Mr. Meese's decision to seek a White House waiver permitting the attorney general to approve the reversion of the Justice Department's telephone and telegraph companies to the government.

■ Ban Reportedly Violated
Mr. Meese violated a White House ban on intervening in government contracts on behalf of firms when he tried to help Wedtech Corp., the Los Angeles Times reported Wednesday.

The newspaper said a new Senate subcommittee report would say that while Mr. Meese was counselor to President Ronald Reagan in 1981 and 1982, he violated the policy despite warnings by White House officials not to intervene.

Mr. Meese's lawyer, Nathaniel Lewin, disputed the subcommittee's findings. He said Mr. Meese's actions "did not give the appearance of impropriety" and "did not fall within the scope of the White House regulation."

MOSCOW STAGES ATOMIC TEST

(The Associated Press)

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union staged an underground nuclear test Wednesday at the Semipalatinsk test range to Kazakhstan, on the steppes of Central Asia, Tass reported.

■ AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts, especially in science, history, biography, education and religion works, etc. Nov. 10. Authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3. Verlag Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

Meese Is Linked To Friend's Memo On AT&T Breakup

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General General Meese 3d was urged by a friend, E. Bob Wallach, to become personally involved in reviewing restrictions on U.S. regional telephone companies in a memorandum written the same month that Mr. Wallach's law firm was hired to represent the companies in their effort to have the restrictions lifted, according to people familiar with the memorandum.

Mr. Meese's holdings in the regional telephone stock and meetings with Bell executives have been under criminal investigation.

In a memorandum dated Dec. 19, 1986, Mr. Wallach, a former judge and a close friend of Mr. Meese, recommended that the attorney general review a report by a Justice Department consultant.

The report dealt with whether the department should ask the judge overseeing the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to lift restrictions imposed on the seven regional operating companies that resulted from the breakup, the sources said.

Mr. Wallach at the time was "of counsel" to the Washington law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin. In mid-December, the seven "Baby Bells" retained Dickstein, Shapiro to analyze the factual submissions that the companies had made to Peter Huber, a consultant hired by the Justice Department to help the antitrust division staff determine whether changes to the telecommunications industry warranted modifying the restrictions.

Mr. Meese also said that his administration "we need to do more" about homelessness. He said that homelessness is "an agonizing problem" in the United States, adding that it was difficult to deal with because "while we seek to help the homeless in every way possible, we must avoid at all costs coercive solutions."

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Dukakis Boosts Lead With Indiana and Ohio Wins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis has lengthened his already formidable lead for the Democratic presidential nomination, winning strong victories over the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson in the Indiana and Ohio primaries.

However, Mr. Jackson said Wednesday that he believed he could still capture the nomination despite.

"We're within striking distance," Mr. Jackson said in a television interview.

Mr. Jackson prevented a sweep in the Tuesday voting by winning a landslide of his own in the District of Columbia. But only 16 delegates were at stake there, compared with 79 in Indiana and 159 in Ohio. Mr. Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, won Ohio by about a 2-to-1 ratio and Indiana by an even bigger margin.

Mr. Jackson continued to slide behind Mr. Dukakis and now trails

his rival by more than 500 delegates to the national nominating convention this summer.

Vice President George Bush, who has already clinched a majority of delegates to the Republican convention, won the primaries in Indiana, Ohio and the District of Columbia without real opposition.

Mr. Jackson said Wednesday that he was concerned about fairness in the allocation of delegates who will choose the Democratic Presidential nominee, but he did not say specifically how he might challenge the process.

Earlier, Mr. Jackson said Mr. Dukakis leads by only 8 percentage points in the popular vote. He said that margin should be reflected in the voting by so-called super delegates — those who will attend the convention because they hold important party positions or public offices.

"The super delegates will do America a super favor by not interfering in the process," he said.

Although the super-delegate system was set up to enable those delegates to commit to the candidates of their choosing, Mr. Jackson said they should follow the popular vote.

Mr. Jackson said he has gained victories despite "the party machinery, the pundits and the press."

"We're within striking distance," Mr. Jackson said on a CBS television interview program. "It's not over really till it's over. What's next is West Virginia and Nebraska, Oregon, New Mexico, California, New Jersey."

In Boston on Tuesday night, Mr. Dukakis refused to claim the nomination, but he said that "it's going to be difficult" for Mr. Jackson to overtake him.

"I feel great about today and the results today," Mr. Dukakis added.

Mr. Jackson met Wednesday

with about 50 congressional Democrats. Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri characterized it as a "very warm and successful meeting," and said that "everyone admires the grace and tone" with which Mr. Jackson has conducted his campaign.

Mr. Jackson's schedule for the rest of the month includes heavy concentration on California, which offers the most delegates among the states. He will spend a few days in New Jersey and Oregon and make brief trips to smaller states that have not yet held their primaries.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the top choice of many Democratic party leaders as their candidate for vice president, said Wednesday he had little interest in the post.

"On a scale of one to 10, with 10 being the most interest, my interest is about level one," he said. "I have not very much interest."

One recent survey showed that

Mr. Nunn was the overwhelming vice-presidential favorite of Democratic state party chairmen around the country.

The chairman said Mr. Nunn, a Southern conservative with much knowledge of foreign policy and defense issues, would complement the more liberal Mr. Dukakis, a Northerner with no foreign policy experience. (NYT, AP, Reuters)

Few Victories for Jackson

E.J. Dionne Jr. of *The New York Times* reported earlier:

Although Mr. Jackson won a notable victory in the Michigan primaries in late March, he had until Tuesday night won only one primary — Puerto Rico, where there were not any delegates at stake — since his five triumphs in Southern contests of March 8.

Mr. Dukakis won two primaries on Tuesday with the same formula that gave him his landslide in Pennsylvania a week earlier: a vast majority of the white vote that overwhelmed the near-nanigans supporters for Mr. Jackson among blacks.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll of voters leaving polling places in Ohio showed Mr. Dukakis winning the white vote by a ratio of about 5 to 1.

A separate CBS News Poll in Indiana showed Mr. Dukakis leading by an 8-to-1 margin among whites there. Mr. Jackson's showing among whites in Indiana was his worst since the Southern contests.

But the results will not settle what is emerging as the central question for the rest of the Democratic primaries: Will Mr. Jackson damage Mr. Dukakis with stepped-up attacks or will he return to the more positive approach that characterized most of his campaign?

Mr. Jackson signaled Tuesday that he was not seeking a rancorous confrontation with Mr. Dukakis.

"We'll lay out our distinctions and differences without division so that our party might grow and be broader," Mr. Jackson said in Washington. "We have every intention of having a good convention, an expansive convention, a healing convention."

Still, Mr. Jackson said he would continue to challenge Mr. Dukakis to be more specific on issues. "You don't know what his South Africa position is," Mr. Jackson said. "Do you? Do you? Of course you don't."

U.S. Widens Inspection Order for Boeing 737s

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration announced Wednesday that it was widening its inspection of older Boeing 737 jetliners and hinted that government-ordered inspections may be broadened even further to include other models of older aircraft.

"No one should assume the 737 is the only aircraft," said T. Alan McArthur, chief of the aviation agency. He said attention is focused on the smallest Boeing commercial jet because of the accident last week in which part of the fuselage of an Aloha Airlines 737 was torn away.

Democratic D.C. Primary

Democrat

% of popular vote in D.C.

Delegates won in D.C.

Dukakis 63 115

Jackson 27 41

Other 10 3

Republican

% of popular vote in D.C.

Delegates won in D.C.

Bush 81 88

Democratic delegate totals

Dukakis 70

Jackson 23

Other 7

Republican delegate totals

Bush 55

Democratic

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

% of popular vote in D.C.

Delegates won in D.C.

Jackson 80 13

Dukakis 18 3

Other 2 0

Republican

Bush 89 14

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Possible in Poland?

Poland in 1988 begins to resemble Poland in past years of crisis. Again workers challenge the Communist Party's power and legitimacy. Again the outcome will reverberate far beyond Poland, in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Adam Michnik, one of Solidarity's key supporters, says that a solution is both "impossible and essential." Striking workers demand more than the party can afford to give without relinquishing unquestioned authority. And yet the essence of a solution has been clear for some time: The party needs to acknowledge the legitimacy of the workers' movement and grant its leaders a voice; in turn, workers need to recognize Poland's precarious situation and moderate their economic demands. That can happen only when both sides understand this outcome to be more essential than impossible.

This is not yet another full-fledged worker revolt like those of 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1980. But its roots are essentially the same: an overcentralized, inefficient and unproductive economy, and an arrogant and politically aloof Communist regime that would rather rule by force than reach out for popular consent. The biggest difference this time around is the Warsaw government's declared commitment to fundamental

economic reform. General Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose martial law trampled Solidarity's dreams, now stands as a key ally of Mikhail Gorbachev and a proponent of perestroika, Polish style.

Abruptly, General Jaruzelski has come up against the essential dilemma of Communist reform from above. The decentralization and market forces that are supposed to reinvigorate a stagnant and bureaucratized economy cannot work without acceptance and input from below.

To achieve its own reform program, the government needs to undertake the kind of dialogue with authentic opposition leaders that it has thus far evaded. The political monopoly that the regime retook at gunpoint is not a formula on which economic reform can be built. That was the message of the popular rebuke to last November's referendum on the reform proposals. This spring's strikes further reinforce the point.

The workers, for their part, will need to make good on their rhetorical acceptance of reform. Inevitably, that will involve material sacrifice. Standing up to the demands of a police state is heroic. Collaborating with a reform government that finally dares seek social consensus could be even more so.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Courtesy of the Navy

OPEC's internal quarrel has prevented, for the present, a worldwide agreement among exporters to raise prices. You can consider that a significant, although perhaps temporary, dividend on the U.S. Navy's presence in the Gulf.

During the past decade OPEC's share of the world oil market has diminished sharply as high prices have brought other countries into production. Earlier this year several of the non-OPEC exporters — the most important of them Mexico — approached OPEC with a proposal to broaden the cartel. If all the Third World exporters cut sales together, prices would rise for all of them.

That deal has now been blocked by Saudi Arabia and its Arab neighbors and allies in the Gulf. In Saudi fashion, they hold open the possibility of reviving the deal at some point in the indefinite future. But for the present they refuse to go along.

Their purpose is clearly to prevent an increase in the oil revenues on which Iran desperately depends to finance its war with Iraq. Saudi policy toward Iran is heavily influenced by the American position in the region. If the Saudis, looking out over the shimmering waters of the Gulf, can see American warships on the horizon, they have no hesitation in balking

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

About U.S. Arms Sales

The Reagan administration expects U.S. arms sales to reach \$15 billion this year. Not long ago that news would have touched off earnest but misleading debate on the evils of all arms exports. Congress understands now that the problem is not the total volume of arms sales, but particular sales to particular countries.

Generally, arms transfers to NATO countries, Israel and South Korea raise few issues. The sales buttress U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. But certain sales to Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and sometimes Egypt pose problems.

Like its recent predecessors, the Reagan administration resents tough questioning from Congress, a process that often creates problems with friendly countries. Yet because there has been so much shoddy thinking about arms sales over the years, Congress is right to intervene.

In general, both Congress and the executive branch have too often ignored diplomacy as a solution to the troublesome aspects of arms exports. For example, East and West share an interest in not exporting weapons that can readily be used by terrorists, such as shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles. And suppliers of medium-range missiles, such as those recently sold by China to Saudi Arabia, should also be talking with each other about common restraints. Last year the United States, Japan and five other Western countries agreed to control the sale of these missiles and related technology. But it makes little sense not to try to include China and the Soviet Union.

These and other issues arise now in the wake of the administration's annual report to Congress on prospective sales. The re-

port shows total sales of weapons and services rising to about \$15 billion in 1988 from \$11.7 billion last year.

Israel is listed for \$3.6 billion. Given Washington's renewed interest in promoting Middle East peace talks, it is more important than ever to reassure Israelis on their security. Sales to Egypt amounting to \$2.7 billion are planned, mostly for the latest U.S. tank. It is not clear why Cairo requires such an expensive and capable machine, but here again the administration will not encounter strong opposition.

As far as to other Arab states, the State Department will stress the need to shore up friendly countries in the Gulf region. But Congress would do well to ask how the administration intends to link the sales with peace efforts and what their effect will be on Israel's security. At the same time, it must recognize that Riyadh and others can buy the weapons elsewhere.

Japan wants to purchase a sophisticated system for defending its ships. In this case the administration will confront legitimate concerns that Japanese industry might be tempted to steal the technology.

Perhaps the hardest cases involve poor countries like Pakistan. Islamabad hopes to buy almost \$800 million in sophisticated aircraft, although its economy is in desperate shape. To Pakistan's leaders, perceived threats from India and the Soviet Union override all else. Even if Washington urged restraint, it would fall on deaf ears and Pakistani leaders would find other sellers.

Sellers and buyers alike are unhappy when Congress raises tough questions, but the debate clarifies policy and identifies risks.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Genocide Again Unopposed

There is something mystifying and utterly disturbing about the lack of response from powerful Western governments to the acts of genocide that have been regularly committed in this century. It is happening before our very eyes again — in Ethiopia. The international community must do more this time around than just stare in horror at the rising pile of corpses.

The government of Ethiopia has condemned an estimated 2 million of its citizens to death by starvation as a part of its strategy to fight separatist rebels in Eritrea and Tigre. The West could stop the genocide if it would make doing so a real priority and take a more realistic, hard-nosed stand with respect to Ethiopia's left-wing govern-

ment. We must not repeat the mistakes that have been haunting us since the holocausts in Europe and in Cambodia.

— The Detroit Free Press.

Another Sweep Into Lebanon

Israel [has] sent nearly 2,000 troops into southern Lebanon. Some countries will certainly draw the conclusion that Israel is not content to remain within its current borders. It will also encourage those who believe that Israel has no interest in any compromise that could lead to peace in the region. The only way for Israel to counter this impression is to ensure the operation is no more than it says it is: a search for guerrilla bases in the border area.

— The Times (London).

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson,

Northrop
To Go With
The GunThis Self-Inflation Fiesta
Is Brought to You by INF

By Jim Fain

SEOUL — At the beginning of the year, here at the games, the number of spectators at the opening ceremony was down 20 percent, and on the competition days, the number of spectators was down 10 percent. Electric signs at the start of the Games, the South Korean and American flags at the opening ceremony, and the American and international flags at the closing ceremony, were all puffed, drooping pigeons fully puffed, drooping everything and come at once.

It's a modest treaty. It would eliminate missiles of 500- to 5,500-kilometer range from the Continent but spare strategic missiles capable of taking out all potential targets five times over. It ought to be ratified as an earnest of willingness to get on to meaningful arms reductions. Almost surely it will be — but not without rafter-ringing theatrics.

Like much of what goes on in Washington, the sound and fury will not be about what it purports to be. The debate will have virtually nothing to do with INF. It will have a great deal to do with senatorial noses ground too frequently in the dirt by a confrontational White House. It will be mightily concerned with Congressional hearings.

Then there's Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who has been nursing

a legitimate grievance ever since Mr. Reagan's storm troopers told him the Senate should not have taken Richard Nixon's word for what the 1972 ABM treaty really meant. (Mr. Reagan wanted to reinterpret the treaty to permit "star wars.") Mr. Nunn will take his revenge by recrossing every "T" to the Euromissile pact.

As usual, the Reagan administration has done itself in with abysmal hamfistedness in massaging the issue. It says one thing, does two others and manages to renege on most of its commitments.

And then there's the self-inflation syndrome, the need of every congressional player to huff himself into apoplectic absurdity whenever there's a television camera within range.

You and I, neighbor, with the best of intentions, made possible such gaudy carnivals. Starting about 1970, we decided that Congress needed more staff so it could hold its own with an overstaffed executive branch. Io less than two decades, we trebled the number of Congressional hearings.

Senator David Boren, an Oklahoma Democrat, is upset because he has labored manfully at the impossible dream of getting President Reagan's attention. Chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, he is convinced that America needs to beef up its reduced satellite-spy capability before it gets into any strategic missile deal.

The White House promised him it would actually pin down a few minutes of the president's siesta time for a briefing. It hasn't — and Mr. Boren is talking filibuster on INF — not that INF has anything to do with the satellite issue. It's just that such irrelevant barter is how the system works. You vote against closing my defense base, and I'll get you tickets to Redskins games.

Then there's Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who has been nursing

Cox News Service

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drug Addiction: Prevention Is Better Than Tentative Cure

The New York Times editorial "Fighting the Drug War: Demand Can Be Cut" (April 15) correctly stresses the need for the U.S. government — and, by extension, other governments — to attack the demand side of drugs as much as the supply side. Adequate mention is not made, however, of all those nongovernmental organizations in America and elsewhere (far too many to list), many with active affiliates to local communities, that work to educate the public in order to create the awareness necessary for our friends, our children, and others to steer clear of drugs.

Without those organizations' efforts, the demand would presumably be greater. But the lead they provide must be carried through at the family level — which is difficult when there are stressful relationships within a family or when the

parents lack the motivation or ability to handle the problem.

The editorial advocates a "national commitment to drug treatment." But treatment and rehabilitation programs are extremely costly and not assured of success. That does not mean that they should be abandoned, but that education and awareness programs must have at least equal priority.

People who have undergone successful treatment still refer to themselves as "addicts," not as "ex-addicts." Therein lies a key to understanding that prevention, by perhaps more than one ounce of education and awareness, is far easier to manage than the cure.

The editorial raises the issue of legalizing the drug trade. But drug trafficking is not analogous to the bootlegging of 1919-1933. For one thing, international trade in illicit

liquor was limited because Prohibition existed in the United States and few other places. Second, although alcohol addiction and drug addiction are similar diseases, alcoholism does not affect youth as much as drug addiction, which has become a catastrophe of our times. Adequate statistics for 1919-1933 are probably not available, but it is unlikely that alcohol addiction grew appreciably during Prohibition.

Legalizing drugs might drive prices down but it would not de-glamorize the lure of drugs. Would we then bother to provide treatment for the greater number of addicts who would be legally free to buy and use drugs? In fact, do we provide adequate treatment now for alcoholics?

GILBERT H. SHEINBAUM,
Colombo Plan Bureau,
Colombo.

Democrats as Usual

In "At the Democrats' Table, a Wild Time" (Opinion, April 15), Ross K. Baker complains that "rampant individualism" puts "the candidate, not the party, at the center of the campaign." But the American party system has always been an affair of every man for himself, winner takes all and gets together periodically to elect someone. European parties have disciplinary powers and policy activities between elections, and American parties never have had. Why single out the Democrats now?

The fact is that for decades the party has been one to which nobody came, for lack of interest. The Democratic Party has to show that it can nominate someone who can interest voters and nonvoters, not just political scientists and party hacks.

Jesse Jackson is interesting. Professor Baker's "party problem" is how to keep the Jackson drive and enthusiasm without Mr. Jackson. But without him there are legions of voters and workers and contributors who will sit out yet another election for simple lack of interest.

T.J. BARRETT,
Paris.

William Pfaff, in "U.S. Democracy Hostage to Mobilized Minorities" (April 8), classifies Mr. Jackson, amazingly enough, with Ronald Reagan. He calls Mr. Jackson a candidate of a vocal minority to which American democracy would be a hostage. But in a country where more than half of the electorate does not vote (as Mr. Pfaff points out), any candidate can be made to look like a minority representative.

G. L. SHARMA,
Bombay.

For Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, as he descended on New York in search of votes, it was self-evident that some people are entitled to self-rule and to choose their leadership, but others, the Palestinians, are a special case. As an American of Palestinian origin, I take strong exception.

SAMI J. JADALLAH,
Geneva.

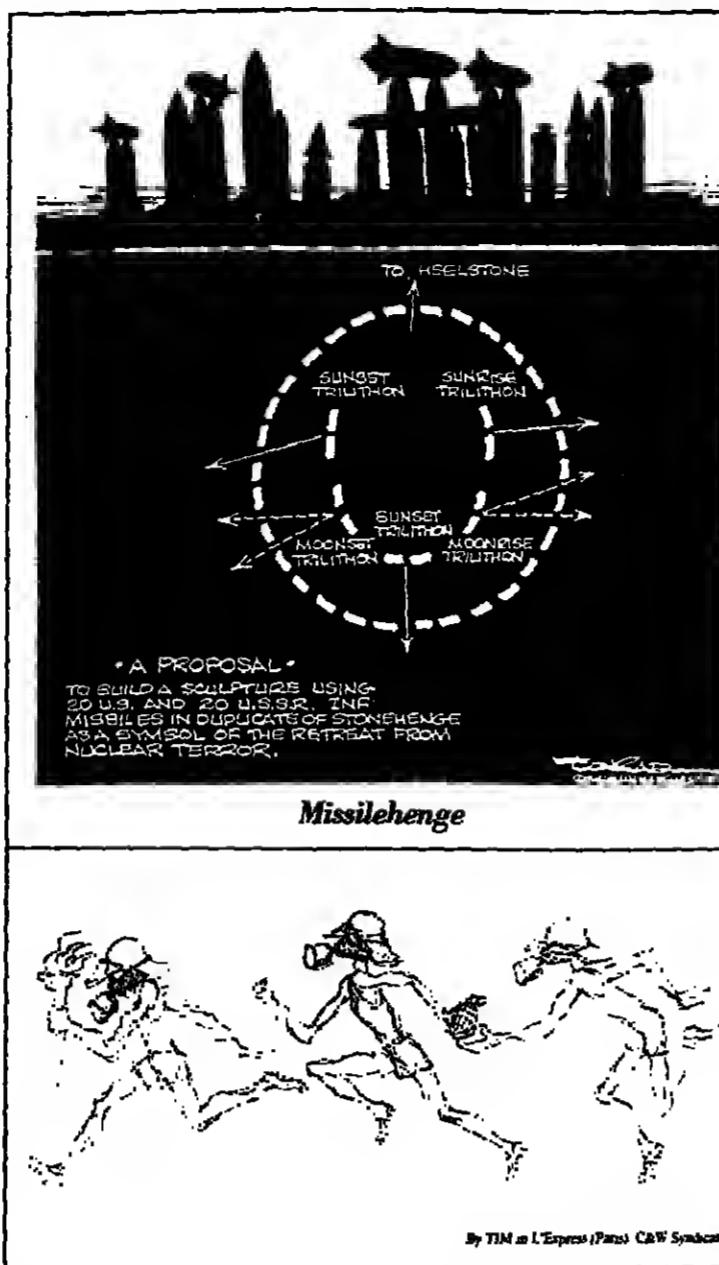
The opinion column "Democrats Reply: The Candidates Face the Nuclear Question" (April 21) quotes the Bible as saying, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Matthew 22:39 reads, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

"Love your enemies" comes from the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:44): "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." If the Democrats couldn't put this principle into practice in New York City, how can they hope to apply it in Moscow?

JOZEF GOLDBLAT,
Director of Arms Control
Studies, Stockholm International
Peace Research Institute.

JOE CONTRERAS,
Barcelona.

OPINION



When Are the Wars Finally Over?

By Ina Navazelskis

When oowadays they go back to visit, they are strangers to a landscape that has reminders of their past, but which no longer belongs to them.

What legacy remains? The war tore apart a society. Like an earthquake it swallowed some, buried others into places they never dreamed of going to, and kept still others — perhaps those have had the hardest fate of all — firmly rooted to the scene of the devastation.

Husbands and wives lost each other. Parents who last saw their children as babies next laid eyes on them as middle-aged strangers. If at all. Friends disappeared, or put on uniforms that made them friends no longer.

Forty-three years is a long time. When he fled Lithuania, my father did not think that he was saying goodbye to his home and his parents forever.

They died before he returned. He has been back to his village only once. A carved wooden box, the kind that is common in souvenir shops in Vilnius, sits on his dresser in Massachusetts. It contains dried earth from their grave, and it will be buried with him.

I am not surprised that the talk between my father and his friends on this afternoon in May turns to the war. I think of all those newer, more recent refugees who have been caught up on America's shores from Vietnam, Cambodia, Latin America and so many other places; they will probably never go back to. Who knows what they have all witnessed? I wonder what they will talk of 43 years from now.

The shooting stopped in May 1945 — the month when lilacs and lilies of the valley are in bloom. But who does a war actually end? How long does it take before all that was destroyed and forever lost no longer matters?

The writer, a journalist, is a Robert Bosch Foundation fellow serving an internship with the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* in Hamburg. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Not any current war, nor any recent war. Nor any of the wars that have plagued parts of the world during the last four decades. There was never any confusion about it. To our home, "the war" was World War II.

My parents were not that old when it broke out. In fact they were younger than I am now. By the time it ended, their world had been turned upside down. They no longer had any homes to speak of. Witnesses to Nazi and Soviet ambitions played out in a deadly dance on the Eastern front, they had seen many die, many deported, many simply disappear.

They found themselves in camps for refugees — "displaced persons" was the official term — West Germany.

They fled Lithuania in December

1944 fully intending to go back to six months. They did not know that the six months would last a lifetime. Still, they considered themselves lucky. At least they were in the British zone. At least they were in the West.

I have no photographs of my mother taken before 1939. In the closing months of the war, they were all left behind in the rush to flee a city (Kaunas) gone mad with fear. One occupying army had

retreated, another was about to appear.

and people who were middle-aged then are old now. Toddlers in 1942 have wrinkles and some gray hair, and, undoubtedly, mid-life crises.

The youths of the war have lived several lives since leaving Lithuania.

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THE FINE ART
OF FLYING
AIR FRANCE

Help

75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

75 YEARS AGO: The first transatlantic flight from New York to Paris was made by the British airship R.34 on June 14, 1919. The flight took 101 hours and 40 minutes. The airship was built in 1918 at Farnborough, England, and was the first to make a transatlantic flight. It was 210 feet long and had a crew of 30. The flight was made in two stages, from Farnborough to the Azores and then to Paris. The airship was named after the British Royal Air Force.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW's Profit Rose Slightly Last Year

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG, pinched by losses at its foreign subsidiaries, reported Wednesday that group net profit had risen just 3.1 percent in 1987, to 598 million Deutsche marks (\$356.6 million).

But the automaker, the European market leader with 15.1 percent of car sales last year, said it had raised its production target for 1988 after a favorable start.

VW said that revenue rose 3.5 percent to 54.6 billion DM in 1987. The gain resulted from an increase in sales in West Germany, which rose in value by 7.7 percent from 1986 to 22.5 billion DM.

Sales outside the country fell by 5 percent to 32.1 billion DM, partly as a result of the fall of the dollar against the mark. The foreign share of total sales dropped to 57.7 percent from 64.3 percent.

VW said a steady pace of deliveries and a trend toward higher-priced cars had been responsible for the overall rise in sales.

Parent company net profit increased by 1.8 percent to 494.1 million DM. Parent sales rose 5 percent to 43.20 billion DM.

At the same time, VW said it expected to report a 2 percent rise in group net in the first quarter of

1988, to 144 million DM, and a 1.6 percent increase in parent net, to 129 million DM.

Dieter Ullsperger, management board member in charge of finance, said at a news conference that unless major changes emerged, results for the whole of 1988 should be "in line with the positive development in profits in previous years."

He said group sales had risen by 2 percent in the first quarter to about 13.7 billion DM.

VW's annual report noted that all its European operations apart from the Spanish subsidiary Sociedad Espanola de Automoviles de Turismo SA, or SEAT, had been profitable. The loss at SEAT had been reduced significantly, the report added, and the unit is expected to make a profit this year.

Volkswagen of America posted a loss of 572 million DM. VW said this reflected lower sales and tighter competition. VW announced last year that it would cease production in the United States during 1988.

VW's group profit and loss account for 1987 showed extraordinary expenditure of 443.3 million DM that arose from the closure of VW's production plant in Pennsylvania and from the reorganization of its operations in Latin America.

Hoechst Posts 19% Rise in Pretax Profit

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the large West German chemicals group, said at a news conference that first-quarter pretax profit surged 19.3 percent from a year earlier, to 820 million Deutsche marks (\$488 million) from 686 million DM.

At the news conference, Carl Hahn, said group deliveries to customers had risen 6.3 percent to 948,250 cars in the first four months of this year, compared with the year-earlier figure.

The 1988 figure is preliminary. Deliveries of Volkswagen cars rose 5.9 percent to 697,350 in the first four months, he said. Deliveries of Audi models were up 5.5 percent in the period to 142,200 cars. Deliveries of SEAT models rose 9.5 percent to 108,700 cars.

The chairman said Hoechst had originally planned to reduce output of Volkswagen models for 1988, that because economic prospects for the year had improved, the production program had been increased.

Mr. Hahn said there was a good chance that the VW group would produce and sell more than 2.8 million cars this year. Group production in 1987 was 2.77 million units.

Reuters

Montedison

In Venture With ENI

Reuters

MILAN — The Italian chemicals giant Montedison said on Wednesday a sharp rise in its 1987 consolidated group net profit and said it would sign a letter of intent to merge its chemicals activities with the state energy group Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Montedison said consolidated net profit rose 27.8 percent, to 409 billion lire (\$327 million) in 1987 from 320 billion lire the year before. The company is controlled by Gruppo Ferruzzi, Italy's second largest private industrial group.

Montedison's chief executive officer, Alexander Giacco, said in a news conference that Montedison would sign a letter of intent for a merger of its chemicals activities with those of ENI within two weeks.

Mr. Giacco said a new company would be formed to group the chemical activities of the two concerns. He declined to identify which Montedison and ENI units would be included in the new venture.

"We want this new company to compete globally," he said.

Mr. Giacco said the two groups aimed to have the venture operational by the beginning of next year. He said the details of the project would be fully defined by the end of July.

The two companies have been discussing a joint venture in the chemicals sector for several months.

Montedison, which is undergoing a major restructuring announced by Ferruzzi in February, also reported consolidated group sales of 13.79 trillion lire in 1987, up from 12.83 trillion lire in 1986, and proposed unchanged 1987 ordinary and savings share dividends.

Suchard Raises Its Stake

Reuters

LONDON — Jacobs Suchard AG has raised its stake in the British chocolate maker Rowntree PLC to 23.48 percent from 21.14 percent of the company's shares, Suchard's broker, S. G. Warburg Securities Ltd., said Wednesday. Nestle SA made a £2.1 billion (\$3.95 billion) cash bid for Rowntree last week.

Reuters

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK, Fiscal Agent

Dated: May 5, 1988

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Floating Rate Notes Due 2000

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the outstanding Floating Rate Notes Due 2000 of the Kingdom of Sweden that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated June 5, 1985 and the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Kingdom of Sweden intends to redeem on June 7, 1988 all of its outstanding Notes, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

Payments will be made on and after June 7, 1988 against presentation and surrender of Bearer Notes with coupons due December 1988 and subsequent attached in U.S. Dollars, subject to applicable laws and regulations, either (a) at the office of the Fiscal Agent in New York City, or (b) at the main offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main and London or Kredietbank SA Luxembourg or Swiss Bank Corporation in Basle.

Payments at the office of any paying agent outside of the United States will be made by check drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account with a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. Any payment made within the United States or transferred to an account maintained by a non-U.S. payee with a bank in the United States may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding at a rate of 20% if payees not recognized as exempt recipients fail to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-8 certifying under penalties of perjury that the payee is not a United States person. Payments made within the United States to non-exempt U.S. payees are reportable to the IRS and those U.S. payees are required to provide to the paying agent an executed IRS Form W-9 certifying under penalties of perjury the payee's taxpayer identification number (employer identification number or social security number, if appropriate) to avoid 20% withholding of the payment. Failure to provide a correct taxpayer identification number may also subject a U.S. payee to a penalty of \$50. Please therefore provide the appropriate certification when presenting your securities for payment.

Coupons due June 1988 should be detached and collected in the usual manner. From and after June 7, 1988 the Notes will no longer be outstanding and interest thereon shall cease to accrue.

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK, Fiscal Agent

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Summary of our Annual Report 1987

1986
DM 3,930 million
DM 3,521 million
DM 2,870 million
DM 2,194 million
DM 160 million
DM 12,287 million

Business Volume
Total Assets
Deposits
Bills and Advances
Capital
Consolidated Total Assets

1987
DM 3,938 million
DM 3,514 million
DM 2,861 million
DM 2,273 million
DM 165 million
DM 12,644 million

The Partners

Cologne/Frankfurt, April 1988

Zurich

Bank Oppenheim Person
(Schweiz) AG

New York

Bank Oppenheim Person
International, Inc.

Luxembourg

Bank Oppenheim Person
International, Inc.

London

Paris

\$1.2 Billion Hylsa Debt Rescheduled

United Press International

DALLAS — Hylsa SA, Mexico's largest privately owned steelmaker, has won a rescheduling of its \$1.2 billion debt after six years of negotiations with 18 lenders.

The complex agreement was announced Tuesday by First RepublicBank Dallas, which acted as an agent bank for the lenders.

The agreement, which was

termed the largest restructuring of a Latin American private sector

debt so far, slashed the company's debt outstanding by more than half

but leaves 21 percent of its equity

in the hands of lenders.

The announcement said that about 70 percent of Hylsa's direct foreign debt was exchanged for existing restricted debt of the United Mexican States, resulting in a \$639 million reduction in foreign debt claim for Mexico and Hylsa.

As a result of the exchange, Hylsa's debt was reduced to \$574 million. The agreement calls for that amount to be repaid over a 15-year period to those lenders who chose

to stay with the Hylsa credit under the other option.

Lenders selecting the term debt restructuring option received approximately 21 percent of Hylsa's common stock in return.

Under the terms of the agreement, the company is permitted capital expenditures of up to \$165 million in the first five years in order to maintain a competitive position.

The Hylsa restructuring agreement follows a restructuring in December of the Alfa industrial group, the Monterey-based conglomerate, of which Hylsa is the major subsidiary.

Alfa was plunged into a financial crisis in 1982 and suspended principal payments on its \$2.3 billion foreign debt in April of that year.

At the time, debt owed by Hylsa accounted for about one-third of Alfa's total debt, and 10 large foreign banks owned large sums by Hylsa asserted that the conglomerate was weakening the steel division's financial health by diverting assets from it to some of the group's then weaker subsidiaries.

On the creditors' side, the Hylsa negotiations were led by J.P. Morgan & Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, Prudential Insurance Co. of America and First RepublicBank.

Coloroll makes wallpaper and pottery.

Robinson, which has acquired 16 companies since late 1985, is offering to exchange five new common shares and 13.75% new 7.25 percent cumulative convertible redeemable preferred shares for every 18 ordinary shares in Crowther. There is also a cash alternative.

£246 Million Being Offered For Crowther

Reuters

LONDON — Thomas Robinson Group PLC, an engineering company, offered £245.8 million (\$460 million) Wednesday for John Crowther Group PLC, a textile and carpet maker that has agreed to be bought by another bidder.

The initial suitor, Coloroll Group PLC, said it would not raise its £215.5 million offer, made April 7. Coloroll's board said it saw "no commercial logic" in the Robinson bid and urged Crowther stockholders to accept the Coloroll offer.

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PUBLIC APOLOGY

Business School Lausanne wishes to make an apology to all those enquirers who have responded to I.H.T. advertisements. We have been overwhelmed by your enquires. Many thanks. If we have not yet replied, please be patient. We are doing so as quickly as possible, certainly in the next few days.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 4th May 1988

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds based on issue price.

The morning's symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) bi-monthly; (1m) monthly

(1y) annually; (r) quarterly; (1r) - twice yearly; (1w) - twice weekly; (1m) - monthly

(1y) annually; (r) quarterly; (1r) - twice yearly; (1w) - twice weekly; (1m) - monthly

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases in Dull N.Y. Trading

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar eased slightly Wednesday in New York, locked in a very narrow range in featureless trading.

Dealers said there was little incentive to become involved in trading before the results of Wednesday's quarterly Treasury refunding and the release Friday of U.S. unemployment figures for April.

The dollar closed at 1.6783 Deutsche marks, an easing from 1.6789 DM Tuesday; at 124.70 Japanese yen, down from 125.15; at 5.7045 French francs, down from 5.7105; and at 1.3980 Swiss francs, almost unchanged since 1.3985.

The British pound, however, slipped against the dollar, closing at \$1.8645, compared with \$1.8690.

The dollar had closed slightly higher in Europe after another day of dull trading.

"Nothing happened," said a trader at a European bank. "Volumes are low, customer orders are low, people are desperately looking for direction."

The currency ended in London

London Dollar Rates

Close	Wed.	Tue.
Deutsche mark	1.6785	1.6785
French francs	1.8645	1.8645
Swiss franc	1.3980	1.3980
French franc	5.7045	5.7045
Source: Reuters		

at 124.95 yen, slightly higher than 124.80 at Tuesday's close. It closed at 1.6785 Deutsche marks, compared with 1.6786.

Meanwhile, the pound eased more than half a cent against the dollar, closing at \$1.8645, compared with \$1.8715 on Tuesday. It finished at 1.3190 DM down from 1.3160.

The U.S. employment report on Friday is expected to show further healthy growth in nonfarm payrolls, and the market thinks it could spur the Federal Reserve to tighten credit to dampen inflationary pressures.

Dealers quoted comments Wednesday by the former director of Treasury Paul Keating on May 25.

of Salomon Brothers Inc., Henry Kaufman, that the U.S. trade deficit would not improve until the growth rate was curtailed.

"Only when the economy moves toward recession will the U.S. trade deficit move in the right direction," he said.

U.S. trade figures for March are due May 17.

■ Australian Dollar Strong

The Australian dollar remained strong, supported by high domestic interest rates. The currency closed in New York at 77.22 U.S. cents, compared with 76.80 at Tuesday's close.

The managing director of National Australia Bank Ltd., N. R. Clark, said Wednesday that the Australian currency could rise to 80 U.S. cents within three months.

Mr. Clark said the short-term rise of the currency was supported by high domestic interest rates, strong commodity prices and an optimistic economic report by the Treasury on May 25.

U.S. Treasury Sets Refunding Of \$26 Billion

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury said Wednesday it would auction \$26 billion of three-, 10- and 30-year securities next week to raise \$9.5 billion in new cash.

The Treasury will begin its May quarterly refunding with the auction of \$8.75 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday. That will be followed on Wednesday by an auction of \$8.75 billion of 10-year notes and on Thursday by an auction of \$8.5 billion of 30-year notes.

The Treasury also said it intended to raise \$30 to \$35 billion in net new money during the July-September quarter by selling bills, notes and bonds.

(Continued from first finance page)
As a result, there is almost no West German industrial production on Sunday.

But Baden-Württemberg is the ideal location to challenge the law, observers said. The state is a center of high-tech industry, particularly around Stuttgart, the state capital.

While the state is predominantly Roman Catholic, there is a strong Protestant minority, so there is no overwhelming religious majority. And Lothar Späth, the state's minister-president who has been instrumental in boosting industrial development, won re-election with a solid majority shortly before the IBM case was handed down.

Industrialists quickly hailed that decision as a triumph of economic reason, ensuring that IBM would not shift chip production out of West Germany. Sources close to the company say it had seriously considered moving production out of West Germany if it could not get approval for Sunday operations.

Union, church and opposition political officials were just as quick to denounce the decision.

"This is clearly an example of a giant, multinational company using its economic and financial power to get a favorable decision from a politically receptive state government," said a labor union official.

The Christian Democrats wouldn't have tried this if they had not done well in the state election.

While IBM denies such allegations, its plant in Baden-Württemberg is considerable. The company has more than 30,000 employees in West Germany, most of them in the Stuttgart area. In 1987, IBM Deutschland had sales of \$1.55 billion DM, down from \$1.62 billion the previous year.

The Baden-Württemberg state government also denies such allegations.

In announcing the decision,

Manfred Bulling, the chief administrator of the state government, said the administration had been "extremely careful in dealing with the high culture properties of Sunday."

"One cannot speak of a burst in the dam prohibiting Sunday work," he said.

Mr. Bulling said IBM would be allowed to introduce Sunday work

Baden-Württemberg, a center of high-tech industry, appears the ideal place to test the law.

at the Sindelfingen plant in an attempt to reduce the company's waste metal output by five percent, which would bring it in line with new state environmental regulations.

The company had contended that the ban on Sunday work generated extra waste metal because of the production inefficiencies involved in weekend shutdowns and Mondays.

The state government also said precedent exists for its decision, pointing out that Siemens AG, the giant West German electronics concern, received permission for Sunday production at its microchip plant in Regensburg in July 1986, and at another facility in Munich-Perlach in April 1988.

Philips GmbH in Hamburg, a subsidiary of NV Philips of the Netherlands, has been producing chips on Sunday since 1984.

The Katholischen Arbeitnehmerbewegung of Baden-Württemberg, the central Catholic labor organization in the state, said last Friday that Mr. Bulling had caved

in to pressure from the industry lobby.

"Five percent less scrap metal from IBM's chip production has proven more valuable than 400 workers and their families," the group said.

It also contended that the decision was all the more dangerous because IBM topped a long list of companies seeking similar exemptions, including chemical, fiber-optic, textile and printing concerns.

Instead of allowing more Sunday work, the group demanded that lawmakers move to toughen the existing laws.

Hans-Olaf Henkel, the chairman of IBM Deutschland, denied that the company had brought undue pressure or had threatened to pull its chip production out of West Germany. But he said chip production on Sunday was "unavoidable."

According to a survey by the Institute of German Economy released in February, about 15 percent of West German jobholders work regularly on Sundays. But only about 5 percent of industrial production employees work on Sunday, the same percentage as in 1981.

In contrast, the number of service sector employees working Sundays has risen to 13 percent from 7 percent in 1981.

West Germany's corporate leaders argue that the regulations on working hours are too restrictive.

Industry's view was summed up in a recent speech by Tyl Necker, the president of the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie.

"The shortest working hours, the highest ancillary labor costs, the highest level of corporate taxation — these factors must not be allowed to become permanent disadvantages for our country," Mr. Necker said.

"In dynamic economies such as

Unemployment Is at 8.9% in West Germany

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's unemployment rate fell to 8.9 percent in April from 9.6 percent in March, but the Federal Labor Office, making the announcement Wednesday, attributed the decline to seasonal factors.

In April 1987, the jobless rate was 8.8 percent, with 2.22 million people unemployed, compared with 2.26 million this April.

"Neither improvement nor deterioration can be detected," Heinrich Franke, the head of the office, said. "The job market continues to stagnate."

Mr. Franke said the April figure reflected the usual increase in hiring in the spring.

However, the chief government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's administration was confident that unemployment would decline further. He said the April gains were due to improved economic growth this year as well as seasonal factors.

Japan and the United States, the average annual working hours have actually increased. In contrast to West Germany, which has the shortest working hours anywhere in the world, the level of employment in Japan and the U.S. has increased markedly.

Other companies operating in Baden-Württemberg were taking a wait-and-see attitude toward Sunday work even before the court challenge.

Taiwan's Currency Makes Further Gains on U.S. Dollar

Agence France-Presse

TAIPEI — The Taiwan dollar's recent rise against the U.S. dollar signals a new round of appreciation of the local currency, foreign exchange dealers say.

The Taiwan dollar gained 2 cents Wednesday to close at 28.61 against the U.S. dollar, the third appreciation since Saturday, an official with the Foreign Exchange Trading Center said.

The Taiwan dollar had been upheld at 28.65 for the three weeks ended last Friday. It rose 1 cent to

appreciation would take into account the adaptability of local manufacturers and the size of Taiwan's trade surplus in April.

Mr. Chang made the remarks after his return Sunday from Manila, where he attended the annual directors' meeting of the Asian Development Bank. He informed reporters that he had held private talks there with U.S. finance officials on exchange rates.

The United States has repeatedly insisted that the Taiwan dollar should rise further to reflect the

true strength of its economy, Mr. Chang noted.

Washington has been pressing for a stronger Taiwan currency to help reduce the huge U.S. trade deficit with the country. Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States in the first two months of 1988 was \$1.67 billion, down from \$2.35 billion a year earlier.

However, Mr. Chang ruled out an increase of 7 to 8 cents to a single day against the U.S. currency, referring to the sharpest one-day rise in 1987.

In announcing the decision,

Chang Chi-cheng, the central bank governor, said the currency

had appreciated 1.5 percent in

the last two weeks.

Via The Associated Press

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice daily.

Source: The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Net 4 P.M. Close

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Churchill's 1941 Play With Astrologer Told

Winston Churchill's official biographer says the prime minister used an astrologer in a political play to get the United States to enter World War II. In the summer of 1941, the Oxford University historian Martin Gilbert said, a convention of astrologers in the United States dominated by pro-German groups had predicted the victory of Hitler in the war, which was clearly a good reason for America staying out of it. Learning of this, Churchill at once dispatched to the States the astrologer Louis De Wolf who proved from the same constellation of stars and moons and whatever else astrologers use that Hitler would, in fact, lose. Gilbert said this brought "much disquiet to those who claimed otherwise." He didn't bring the United States into the war. The historian has just finished the eighth and final volume of Churchill's biography.

The 10-day auction of Alan Warhol's vast collection of art and treasures ended Tuesday with total sales of more than \$25 million, two-thirds more than the top pre-sale evaluation of art experts.

Jasper Johns's painting "Dad" sold for \$4.1 million. The auction, what officials at Christie's in New York described as a record sale, was work by a living artist.

Simon & Schuster set the U.S. publishing industry over the top figure hurdle when it signed a \$10 million contract to publish the four novels of the best-selling suspense writer Mary Higgins Clark, author of "A Stranger Is Waiting."

In "Twins," the two gynecologists played by Irons will appear together in about 30 of the 100 scenes, and Cronenberg's hope is that there will be such a naturalness to their movements, as well as to the identifications of character lent to each part by Irons, that moviegoers will forget that they are watching the same actor twice.

Whether Cronenberg can succeed in achieving a compelling realism in the production as a whole is another matter. The challenge for him, he said at the outset of "Twins," was to make the transition from the home film genre in which the sum was "to make the fantastical seem real," as he did so successfully with "The Fly," to working with characters and a plot that, to be convincing, must seem true to life.

Cronenberg believes that the movie will stand or fall on its success in presenting the relationship between the two Mantle brothers, and much of the effort in writing the script and directing Irons has gone into achieving a believable representation of the things that unite and divide identical twins.

"Most of the previous twins films seem to be black comedies, revolving around a psychotic twin and an innocent twin, a good twin and a bad one," said Cronenberg.

"The basis of twins has always seemed so provocative to me," he said. "As I envisage it, the essence of the relationship is one in which identities become confused, or suffocating, but which are unrelenting and cannot be broken, not at any rate this side of death."

Nancy Reagan has been named honorary chairwoman of the New American-Soviet Youth Orchestra for its inaugural tour of the United States, Aug. 5-14. Zinovii Mezentsev will conduct the opening concert in Washington. The orchestra will tour the Soviet Union Aug. 15-30.

ART BUCHWALD

Losing for the Gipper

WASHINGTON — Last week when the president heard that the Baltimore Orioles had broken their losing streak of 21 games, he immediately called Howard Baker in and said, "Let's get these guys to the White House."

"But, sir, it wasn't a good record. It was a bad one. The Orioles lost 21 games in a row. No president has ever invited a team to the White House because they lost so many games."

"Nevertheless, Howard, I think I should greet and honor them for their fortitude. That's what the Gipper would have done. When a team drops that many games and then wins one, a president should recognize it. Why don't we hold the ceremony on the White House lawn? While I'm vetoing a bill, the Orioles can play fetch with Nancy's dog."

"Mr. President, don't you think it's a mistake for you to be photographed with people who have dropped the ball so many times?"

"I don't see anything wrong with it. We're not honoring a team for losing 21 games, we're recognizing them for winning one. I believe by inviting the Orioles to the White House that we are paying tribute to all Americans who strike out most of their lives."

"Since you put it that way, Mr. President, it does make sense. After all, we have had losers in the White House before."

"Who was that, Howard?"

Greece Plans Concert For Acropolis Museum

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Culture Minister Melina Merkouri announced plans for a gala concert to help finance a \$20-million Acropolis museum. "The Stars Shine For The Acropolis" will be held Aug. 3 at the Herod Atticus amphitheater at the foot of the Acropolis.

The concert at the 6,000-seat Roman theater will feature dancers from the New York City Ballet, the American Ballet Theater and the Paris Opera, accompanied by London's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

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